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FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FILLING OF THE RESERVOIR

In Past Twelve Month, Roosevelt Dam Has Stored Capacity Nearly Half of Time; Full Now and Running Over Spillways

Yesterday marked the first anniversary of the filling of the Roosevelt reservoir. Just twelve months ago last evening, came the word that the big tapoon had overflowed its banks, and had reached its maximum stored storage for the first time since it had been completed about five years ago.

The first filling was celebrated in a manner truly characteristic of the enthusiastic west, but the first anniversary passed without anybody noticing the date, except the man who fixes up the water report at the Reclamation offices.

As was the case on April 15, 1915, the

reservoir was full yesterday. During the twelvemonth, it had been full for about half the time, and at some intervals, had been running over in great sheets of white water. Even now, three months since the last great flood, the water is pouring two feet and 16 hundredths over the spillways. And the weather man says there is enough snow left in the high valleys of the Salt and Tonto basin ends to keep the flow high for some time to come.

All the water that has been flowing into—and out of—the lake for the past two months has been melted snow and rain. Two years of heavy precipitation have made possible the insurance of the valley against drought for three years more, to say nothing of the immense waste of water that has gone down the Gila.

In his address before the republican rally Friday, Senator Burton of Ohio suggested that the time might not be far off, when all this waste—and in some cases harmful waste—might be turned to some good account. He noted the place where the Gila had carried away the Maricopa bridge. It took some water to do that, and it was still one of Arizona's problems to control that water, not only to prevent more damage, but to make it useful on thousands of acres of fertile "desert."

DOUBLE WEDDING
IS RUDELY MARRED

Fate generally works against those who try to "put one over" on their friends. And that's probably why Charles Nafziger and Ernest Smith couldn't take brides into themselves last evening in a double wedding ceremony without being nabbed by the police and fire department and lodged in the city jail on trumped up charges of stealing automobiles and being married without permission from the proper authorities.

Nafziger is a member of No. 1 Fire Station, stationed at Central Fire Station. Smith has a ranch out near the Indian school. Nafziger has been "keeping company" with Mrs. Mabel Sullivan, who worked at the Mountain States Telephone office. Smith proposed to and was accepted by Florence Powell, also an employee of the telephone company. Wedding dates were set so nearly alike, the young women decided a double wedding would be just about the right thing and the husbands to be, thought so, too.

Early last evening the two couples appeared at the residence of Rev. George Varney, 818 North Fifth avenue and soon after were declared to be bound in the holy bonds of matrimony. They emerged from the parsonage happy and smiling. They had "slipped one over" on their friends.

And then as they were about to enter an automobile and be whisked away to a wedding supper, policemen and flumen appeared from nowhere in particular and the whole party was in the toils. The bridegrooms were hurried to the police station and locked up in the same cell, while baby carriages and baby carriages were made ready for them. The very nature of their crime demanded that they be transferred to the county jail. And soon afterwards a solemn procession started for the big building under the clock. Nafziger and Smith were shackled together and each found untold pleasure in pushing the baby carriages before them.

Returning to the police station they found that their brides had been hidden out. No information was forthcoming as to their whereabouts and the young men were sent out into the dreary world to search for their better halves. Up to a late hour last night they had not located them.

Mr. and Mrs. Nafziger will make their home at 1915 South First avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will take up their residence on the family ranch near the Indian school.

URGE MEXICANS
TO FORCE ALL
AMERICANS OUT

(Continued from Page One)

lowed to leave the limits of the camp. It was stated on high military authority that even if a portion of the troops were removed from here, enough would be left to protect the city and adjacent district in any event.

The rumor vendors did not pause in the local field, but spread frightful stories about preparations for Mexican raids. That several field pieces hidden from view from this side of the line, had been discovered pointing toward Douglas, was one of the rumors.

The story that thousands of defect troops were congregating a few miles south of here in preparation for raiding the town was again revived. Still another rumor, believed by many, but denied by the military was that two field guns had been discovered, hidden in the homes of Mexicans in Pirtleville, a suburb one mile north of Douglas.

Military and civil officers were kept busy tracing these rumors to their sources and investigating but without result.

BIRTH RATE IN
GERMANY FALLS
DURING THE WAR

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

BERLIN, April 15.—Beyond the present problems of the successful conduct of the war and maintaining the food supply, the decline in the German birth rate is receiving more and more public attention.

In the course of a discussion of the matter in the Prussian diet, recently, Dr. Krohne, of the medical department of the Prussian government, said that during the first twelve or thirteen years of the present century a drop from 25 to 27 had occurred in the rate of living births in Germany to every 1,000 of the population, and he said that the birth rate had fallen during this time more rapidly than during the previous twenty-five years.

"No civilized people," he continued, "has ever shown such a drop in so short a time. For a similar reduction in its birth rate France required over 70 years, but we only 12. We already have 500,000 fewer births annually than we should have had if the rate of the year 1900 had been maintained. This means that our population today should be 2,500,000 greater than it is, and that the total should be nearly 71,000,000 instead of 68,000,000. That is an advantage which, in view of the great losses in this war, cannot be too highly valued. It has been said, indeed, that we need not be greatly concerned, inasmuch as we have an extraordinarily favorable mortality rate, and it is true that our death rate has been greatly reduced within thirty years, thanks to our gratifying economic development, our improved manner of living, and especially our splendid sanitary measures. Thirty years ago the death rate was 26 to 1,000 of the population. Today it is only 14—which means that there die today 700,000 fewer persons annually than would die if we still had the death rate of 1886.

"But we must face the regrettable fact that while the death rate has further diminished during the past thirteen or fourteen years, the birth rate has fallen still more rapidly. The death rate has decreased 4.4, but the birth rate has fallen 7.7 or 15 per cent more rapidly than the mortality figure."

Irrespective of what the outcome of the war may be, Germany sees in their great Slav neighbor a menace which not even victory will remove, for Russia, with a population about twice that of Germany, has a yearly excess of births over deaths of more than 17 per cent, against slightly more than 12 per cent for Germany.

Russia still has a death rate of 27 per cent. Germany's death rate has been reduced from 26.8 per cent in the sixties to 15 per cent, but the latter figure is nearly as low as it can be brought. German sociologists realize that the Russian death rate is bound to be reduced rapidly. They point to the antiseptic regulations and the better system of grain distribution as two factors which are bound to make themselves felt shortly, and, as showing the possibility of progress along other sociological lines, they point out that the number of illiterates in the Russian army sank from 69.4 in 1902 to 25.7 per cent in 1911.

Another factor is the possibility that the emigration from Russia, which was very large before the war, may to a great extent stop after the war. Germany's emigration has been of negligible proportions for more than a decade.

Still another consideration is discussed in an article in a current magazine under the title, "The War's Influence on the Will to Procreate." The author says:

"Several months ago I heard for the first time from the lips of a working woman the statement that no mother could longer accept with clear conscience the responsibility of bearing children. Better no child than to bring children into the world for the fearful fate of becoming food for powder. Since that time I have heard the same expressions from the mouths of women and also of men of the most different classes. Everywhere a deep repugnance to beget children. It is therefore to be feared that the war threatens to add a new, earnest and very effective motive to those that now work to limit the number of births."

Further complicating the subject, is the fact that there will be a great excess of women over men after the war. Before the war the excess of females over males was 900,000, in round numbers. Owing, however, to the greater longevity of the females, the great bulk of the excess consisted of women more than 50, that is, beyond the child-bearing age. The excess of women of fruitful age, however, will be increased by approximately the number of men killed in the war, removing hundreds of thousands of women from consideration as possible mothers.

LETCHER SENDS
REPORT ON THE
PARRAL AFFAIR

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ditionary base, preparations being made for some military movement of apparently unusual scope and significance. During the last few days the censorship at Columbus has been screwed down to the last notch and nothing in regard to military affairs has been permitted to come across the wires. At the same time the Sixth infantry brigade have been ordered to prepare to move at a moment's notice, and ammunition being served out last night.

The only explanation offered by army officers here of the military activity along the border is that normal precautions are being taken in view of the diplomatic crisis which has arisen between Washington and General Carranza. General Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez, reiterated his belief that no serious friction would arise between the two countries. He maintained that he had received no telegrams today referring in any way to the Parral incident an omission which he took to mean that the de facto government regarded the incident as a closed one and of no peculiar significance.



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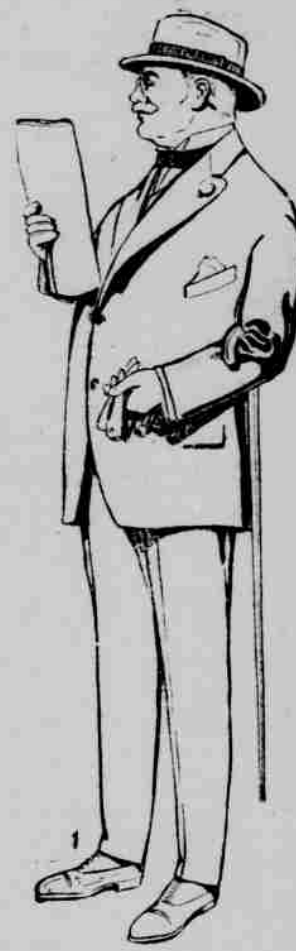
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SAYS ATTACK
ON U. S. TROOPS
WAS UNPROVOKED

(Continued from Page One)

is without information regarding the developments at Parral on the day before the trouble between the Mexicans and American troops.

Belief was evident at headquarters tonight, however, for even there the reports that the entire detachment of troops had been wiped out, that the Americans had occupied Parral, that they had disarmed the entire population that a Mexican force was chasing the Americans into the hills, and other reports equally wild, were received from unofficial sources. In the absence of authentic reports, officers were beginning to betray uneasiness today. Although even yet it is not known just where the detachment is or how it has fared since Wednesday, the account it gave of itself Wednesday has convinced officers here that it has been able to take care of itself.

The route of the pursuit of Villa again is occupying the attention of officers at headquarters where word from Washington has arrived that indicate the administration desired any alteration in the orders that placed the punitive force in Mexico. It is assumed, however, that if the further prosecution of the campaign against the landit chieftain is desired authority will be given General Funston to make use of the railroad to and beyond Chihuahua or that additional troops, either the few remaining regular troops or militia will be sent into his department. It is understood that General Funston has notified the war department that effective pursuit cannot be carried on unless radical means are taken to assist General Pershing, who is at the extreme southern end of his line of communication from where detached columns of cavalry are operating along the trails to the south in the direction of the Chihuahua-Durango state line.

Villa is believed to be now in the state of Durango where he easily can get in touch with an army of his followers if he has not already done so.

The Parral incident served to demonstrate the difficulty of communication. The field wire General Pershing has laid behind him has been cut scores of times, and his equipment for wireless communication is exceedingly limited, according to official admission.

The addition of 81 auto trucks to those already in service along the line of communication will facilitate the

transportation of supplies, it was said at headquarters, but officers in the quartermaster's department are anticipating increased difficulties after the rains begin. The character of the heavily loaded trucks passing over the wet trails is expected to put them in an almost impassable condition. Shipments of supplies made over the Mexican Central have arrived at Chihuahua, but there is no indication that they have been forwarded to the troops.

DECLINE OF DUKE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

DETROIT, Mich., April 15.—Perry McGilivray of Chicago defeated Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu in a 220 yard swim, the principal event of a swimming meet at the Detroit Athletic club tonight. McGilivray's time was 2 minutes and 20 seconds. Joseph Wheatley of New York was third.

NOVEL USE FOR ELEVATOR

Fish are Lifted Over Falls During Spawning Season by Machine

To enable migratory fish to pass such barriers as waterfalls and dams when ascending a river to spawn, the Canadian commissioner of fisheries has developed an elevator which is apparently practicable. It has been placed in service at a 24-foot fall in the St. Croix River, and is operating successfully, according to advices.

In part, the device consists of a vertical shaft erected several feet from the falls. Guides or walls, radiating from both sides of the structure to the opposite banks of the stream so that fish are led to it. A cage in which the latter are trapped and carried to the top of the shaft, where they are automatically dumped into a sluiceway and discharged into the water on the upstream side of the barrier, is hoisted by means of a counterpoise tank which is periodically filled with water from a supply reservoir surmounting the tower. The cage and tank are secured to the opposite ends of a cable that passes over pulleys at the top of the shaft.

The fish compartment is provided with two doors, one at each end. When it is at the bottom of the shaft beneath the water one of these gates is raised to permit fish to enter. On the other hand, an auxiliary door on the shaft lets down and prevents fish from swimming around to the back side of the guides or into the space normally occupied by the carrier, when the latter ascends. From the Popular Mechanics Magazine.